The Die Is Cast and Asia's Billion Will See It Through

Nippon Times

Complete Defeat of America and Britain Is the Key to World Peace

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ENEMIES DOUBT SUCCESS OF U.S. IN PACIFIC WAR

Efficacy of Yank Strategy Questioned After Nippon Victory Off Bougainville

BRITISH ADMIT DEFEAT

Blow Silences American War Information Office—Britain Fears Japan More

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

LISBON, November 11.—With the sensational Japanese victory in the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island hitting the world as a second Pearl Harbor, America and Britain have come to hold grave doubts concerning the efficacy of America's island-to-island strategy.

Because the blow it sustained was so staggering the usually loquacious and wild-talking American Office of War Information has been struck speechless. Hence, the British, in spite of sensationally propagandizing news concerning Bougainville at first, have gradually shifted toward ignoring the fighting in that area and are silently admitting the calamitous defeat.

Britain had never placed much belief on American announcements, and; in spite of the fact that America had been frantically propagandizing an "air force victory" during the last several days, had been holding a watchful and pessimistic outlook on the Pacific War. And with the latest Bougainville victory, its impression that Japan is to be feared has been made still stronger.

U.S. Underestimated Japan

The latest sea battle shows:

1—That America completely underestimated the Japanese air arm.

2—How hasty America is in its Pacific counter-offensive.

3.—The importance of the air arm in the Pacific War. It is also believed that the latest battle proves that there is no hope for the so-called island-hopping operations and British experts are discussing this problem with renewed seriousness.

America and Britain, of course, had been becoming doubtful of the island-hopping operations before this, in view of actual war experience in the Solomons. For example, United States President Franklin Roosevelt, during a press conference held while the Bougainville air battle was going on, declared, "The Bougainville landing operations are an application of the island-hopping operations which the Anglo-American forces do not necessarily favor. But to get a base from which to attack Rabaul, such operations are absolutely necessary".

Roosevelt Loses Face

In that press conference, Roosevelt, in his usual manner, boastfully announced completely fabricated "victories." With the revelation of the clearly tremendous and complete defeat a few days later, Roosevelt suffered a loss of face even greater than he did at the time of Pearl Harbor. The British still continue to ignore the Bougainville air battle but it is believed that their attitude of doubt held toward the Pacific War will become still more accentuated.

The Quebec Conference, the Moscow Conference, the Anglo-American-Chungking military meeting at Chungking, the discussion of measures for air transportation for which Major-General Claire Channault, the commander of the American air force in China, went all the way back to America, all, of course, were moves in preparation for a counter-offensive against Japan. The fact, however, that MacArthur's counter-offensive plan in the southwestern Pacific, an important link in the whole scheme, was smashed at its outset will have a huge effect on the British operations, it is believed. In spite of that, however, it is certain that America will try to hold together its hopes for the future by trying at all costs, even at the high price of the latest sacrifice, to maintain the troops it has landed on Bougainville.

It is believed that America will make desperate pleas for Britain to send aircraft and a fleet to replace the sunken American fleet, and this, it is thought, will have much effect on Britain's plans.

Toyokichi Toyoda Passes

Toyokichi Toyoda, a member of the House of Representatives, hailing from Ibaraki Prefecture and former Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo Municipality, died of uraemia on Thursday at the age of 54.

Southern Newsmen at Nippon Times

Six journalists from Malai, Sumatra and Burma, now in Japan to attend the General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers, to convene in Tokyo for three days from November 17, called on President Toshi Go of the Nippon Times Friday afternoon. The visiting newsmen spent a pleasant half-hour chatting journalism with President Go and were later conducted round the plant of the Nippon Times. Shown above are the six visitors, with President Go at the extreme left.

KNOX IS STILL HIDING DEFEAT, SAYS IGUCHI

Avers, However, U.S. Public Will Soon Hear of Japanese Victory Off Bougainville

Frank Knox, the United States Secretary of the Navy, is still hiding the truth regarding the calamitous defeat suffered by the United States navy in the waters off Bougainville, commented Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at a press conference held on Friday. "But," he said, "the truth will out in time."

Commenting on the statement made by Knox in New York on Wednesday night that "the American fleet is so powerful that the Japanese Fleet has dared not come out in the last 50 days," Mr. Iguchi asserted that Knox forgot to add "but the Japanese Fleet air arm is more than good enough to deal the Americans a fatal blow."

Continuing the Spokesman said that the truth will out in time, pointing out that Raymond Gram Swing, American commentator, had admitted that the Americans, of course, had suffered some losses but that they were "not great."

Such a trend, Mr. Iguchi stated, would reveal the true state of things to the Americans. "What repercussions will come," he stated, "we will see with time."

Nimitz, Knox Boasting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 11.—Continuing to ignore intentionally the catastrophic defeat suffered at the hands of the Japanese Navy Off Bougainville Island, and trying to turn the public's attention to other topics, the United States is frantically propagandizing new landing operations on Bougainville.

Indicating that America intends to try to take Rabaul at all costs, Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, speaking on the occasion of the 168th anniversary of the establishment of the United States Marines, let loose a flood of boastful verbiage and declared as follows, according to a report from Pearl Harbor:

"America will start a huge offensive against the Japanese in the near future and pulverize their island fortresses. The American operations will be carried out in an extremely direct and clear-cut manner and as a result the American land forces will have to expect intense fighting."

Other reports reaching here indicate that the defeat off Bougainville has dealt a lightening shock to the leaders of America's armed forces.

The United States Navy particularly seems to have made up its mind to effect furious military training on a nation-wide scale.

Reports from New York disclose that Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, on Wednes-

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Thai Ambassador, Wichit-Wathakan, Arrives in Tokyo

The new Thai Ambassador to Japan Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, who has succeeded the former Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama, accompanied by his family members, arrived at Tokyo Station at 5:06 p.m. Friday to assume his new post here. Ambassador Wichit was welcomed at the station by Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Kumaichi Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, and others. Until recently Ambassador Wichit was Thailand's Foreign Minister and his old post was filled by former Ambassador Direk.

U.S. NOT TO SUPPLY OIL TO BRITISH NAVY

Mediterranean Fleet Is Affected in New Tilt

Domei

LISBON, November 11.—The United States-British controversy over the oil supply problem has finally come to the surface, with the Americans having decided not to supply a drop of oil to the British Mediterranean Fleet, it is reported by reliable sources. Observers regard this case to be a clear indication of the inherent incompatibility of co-effort between the two countries.

Since some time ago there has been much criticism in the United States against the fact that America has been supplying most of the oil for the anti-Axis forces, Britain thinking of the future and doing all it could to preserve its own oil resources.

Since the return of the five globe-trotting senators to America, this problem had again been taken up and had become a central question among United States political circles.

MEMORIAL RITES PLANNED FOR POET MATSUO BASHO

Special Programs Will Mark 250th Death Anniversary of Great Haiku Writer

In memory of the 250th anniversary of the death of Matsuo Basho, the great haiku poet, special programs are to be featured in Tokyo, Osaka, Otsu, Shiga Prefecture, Ueno, Mie Prefecture, under the sponsorship of the Association for Service to the State through Literature.

In Tokyo, a meeting will be held on Sunday at 5:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda when 5,000 haiku poems, collected throughout the country, will be read.

On November 21 a memorial service is to be observed at the Gichu Temple in Otsu, his burial place, and on the following day rites will be held in Ueno where Basho was born.

NIPPON IMPRESSES VISITING NEWSMEN

Journalists From South Here For Meet Express Amazement To Times' President

A pleasant half-hour's discussion of various aspects of journalism in Greater East Asia took place yesterday afternoon when five of the visiting newsmen, here to attend the Greater East Asia Press Conference to be held in Tokyo from November 17 to 20, called on President Go of The Nippon Times. During the course of the visit, President Go presented to each caller a copy of the Japan Year Book, and The Nippon Times Weekly containing the latest news of the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations.

The first impression, upon arriving in Japan, of these journalists from the South were happiness, delight, amazement, wonder and appreciation.

Declared R. Toekoel Soerohadinoto, President of the Voice of Asia, the largest daily newspaper in Java:

"First I was impressed by the very large and beautiful city which was our destination. That was on the day we arrived. But now that we have had a little time to look around, I am profoundly impressed by the fact that everywhere I go, everywhere I look, everyone is industriously occupied.

"I for one am happy that this convention is being held here in Tokyo as the eyes of all the world are now focused on this, the principal city of Japan, I might even say, of Greater East Asia. For us it is a wonderful opportunity to be able to visit here and to study at first hand the way Japanese news-

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ACUTE DEARTH OF MANPOWER HITS U.S. HARD

Due to Mounting Draft of Men For Military Service and War Industry Needs

WOMEN BEING MOBILIZED

Their Number Jumps to Over 53 Million in August; Priorities Is Issue

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 11.—The dearth of manpower in the United States is steadily intensifying owing to the mounting draft of men for military service and the expansion of the war industry.

The British economic journal, Economist, in its issue of October 16 received here recently describes the American manpower situation as follows:

"By resorting to every conceivable measure to mobilize all available manpower the United States has barely managed to supply the men required in the army, war industry and agriculture. Some of these measures have been to postpone the conscription of agricultural workers, to lengthen the labor hours in the 60 vital industrial zones from 40 hours per week to 48 hours, to absorb the unemployed, to mobilize students and pupils during the summer vacation and to mobilize women workers. By such emergency measures the United States has barely been able to meet so far the ever-increasing demand for manpower in the vital industries but the unemployed have dwindled to about 1,000,000 and practically a state of complete employment prevails, leaving almost no margin of labor power.

Dearth in War Industries

"According to a report of the War Department's Office of the Chief of Finance, the peak for the building of barracks and airdromes has already passed and the considerable manpower which had been mobilized in those quarters can now be transferred to dockyards and other war industries. On the other hand, the need for men in the army and munitions industry has not diminished and, according to the mobilization plan for 1943-44, about 4,000,000 men must be secured afresh by the army, navy and munitions industry by July next year. It is held quite problematical whether such a vast number of workers can be obtained over and above the manpower at present mobilized.

"According to the announcement of the War Production Board, the United States war industry, especially aircraft building, has begun to go far behind schedule this year, chiefly owing to the shortage of manpower.

"Various plans are being contemplated to combat the situation, including the National Labor Conscription Bill framed by Congressmen Wordsworth and Austin, but objections are being urged against the bill and it is held doubtful whether it would pass. According to the National War Manpower Commission, there is great disparity depending on area, so that the crux of the situation is not so much the absolute quantity of labor power as its distribution. At Scranton and Barwick, Pennsylvania, for instance, there is a considerable army of unemployment and

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Tonnage Lost by Foe in Bougainville Alone Exceeds Combined Results in 2 Past Wars

Comparing the shining results of the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island with the naval encounters in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars, it can be seen how really tremendous is this latest Japanese victory, comments the Mainichi.

The total tonnage sunk in the latest Bougainville victory totals about 198,000 tons; four battleships, two cruisers, three destroyers and four transports; and those damaged, about 76,000 tons. The magnificent total of enemy ships sunk or damaged thus reaches 274,000 tons.

Comparing this with the Battle of the Yellow Sea in which the Japanese Combined Fleet under its Commander-in-Chief, Fleet-Admiral Count Sukeyuki Ito, crushed the North Sea Fleet of Admiral Ting Yu-chang, it is found that in that naval clash the total losses inflicted upon the enemy was only something over 35,300 tons.

Looking next at the Russo-Japanese War, a war on which Japan's existence was at stake, it is recorded that the total of the Russian Pacific Fleet, which was annihilated simultaneously with the outbreak of the war, was only slightly over 190,000 tons. Again, the total of the Baltic Fleet, which was annihilated by the great Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo, was only 158,000 tons, much smaller than the total results of the Second Aerial Battle off Bougainville Island.

It is amazing to note that a total of enemy ships greater than the North Sea Fleet of the Sino-Japanese War and the Baltic Fleet of the Russo-Japanese War combined were blasted off the water at one stroke. Further astounding is it to note that the Japanese losses only amounted to 20 planes.

Such brilliant results as have been scored now have no equal in any naval battle in the history of the world. The latest victory also points out clearly what sacrifices are required in modern war with the advent of the airplane. The enemy's funeral fleet points this out clearly.

ARMY AIR UNITS BLAST IMPHAL, PAREL BASES IN NORTHEASTERN INDIA

22 Hurricane Fighters Set Ablaze in Raids on Both Airfields

ENEMY SURPRISED

Severe Blow Dealt to Foe Who Has Been Planning to Cut Nippon Communications

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

AT A CERTAIN BASE ON BURMA FRONT.—The X X Unit of the Imperial Army Air Force in a large bomber-fighter plane formation surprise-raided Imphal and Parel on November 9 for the first time after the close of the rainy season. Parel is about 20 kilometers south of Imphal, in Assam, northeastern India.

The runway at the Imphal airfield was blasted and 15 Hurricane fighter planes on either side of the runway were set ablaze. Fuel and ammunition depots nearby were also destroyed.

Seven Hurricane fighters were set ablaze at the Parel airfield.

Part of the Unit raided Fort White and Tidim (100 kilometers south of Imphal) and carried out attacks on barracks and military transport routes in the vicinity.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Imphal and Parel are powerful center bases for the enemy's counter-offensive against Burma and the site of the enemy's forefront headquarters.

Upon the commencement of the Japanese campaign against Yunnan, the enemy with Imphal as his base had been attempting to disturb the rear of the Imperial Forces that were advancing north and to destroy communication facilities. The thoroughgoing smashing of Imphal and Parel has dealt a severe blow to the enemy

Noteworthy in connection with the present raid is the fact that, although attacks on bases by fighter planes were considered impossible or, at least, extremely hazardous, our Wild Eagles by their consummate skill fulfilled their assignment without a single loss and without giving one enemy machine a chance to challenge them.

Drive Is Launched

Domei

AT A BURMESE BASE, November 11.—Crack units of the Japanese Army Air Force, which, from their positions in Burma, had been watching the guerilla nuisance tactics of the Anglo-American air force in India, waiting for a favorable moment to strike, suddenly on Tuesday launched an annihilation warfare against the enemy.

On November 9, these units in a large formation of bombers and fighters majestically soared over the airdrome at Imphal, the central base of the British air guerilla force, and caught more than 20 Hurricane fighters, ammunition depot, fuel depot and hangar completely in their net of fire and blasted them to bits.

Another large formation, breaking through the thick morning mist, raided the Parel airfield and blasted 20 odd Hurricane fighters that were on the ground and enemy military installations. Braving intense enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, all our planes returned safely.

Still another Unit raided Fort White and Tidim (100 kilometers south of Imphal), carried out attacks on the enemy's advance base by bombing and machine-gunning in low level attacks to throw the enemy into utter confusion. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Anti-British Feeling Seen At Explosion Point in India

No Fewer Than 10 Assaults Being Made Daily Against Railways, Munition Factories, Etc.; Authorities Remaining Silent

All indications point to the fact that the anti-British feeling of the Indian people has reached the explosion point, with no fewer than 10 assaults being made daily against railways, munition factories, oil tanks, food depots and communication facilities, reports a Bangkok dispatch dated November 11 to the Yomiuri-Hochi.

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's declaration at the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations that Japan was prepared to turn over the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the Provisional Government of Free India has immeasurably stimulated not only the Azad Hind Government but the anti-British struggle within India.

The usually loquacious British authorities, however, are maintaining total silence. This silence, says the dispatch, is proof enough that the British, sensing the gravity of the situation, are trying to hide the fact of Japan's sincere cooperation in India's fight for freedom.

Field Marshal Archibald P. Wavell, the new Viceroy, absented himself from the session of the Central Legislature held on November 8, on a plea that he lacked adequate knowledge of the latest situation in India and that he was busy with famine relief measures.

Immediately upon his arrival at his new post, Wavell made an inspection tour of the famine-stricken area in Bengal. Returning to New Delhi, he appointed an ex-military man as Governor of Bengal and thus established a virtual military administration. This, of course, is an extreme measure.

But the present situation, which is the cumulative result of Britain's misdeeds in India for many years, is beyond retrieve by any such oppressive measure. This is further proved by the fact that the proposal to dispatch a body of petitioners to England was approved at the current session of the Central Legislature. With public distrust of the British Government in India mounting rapidly, the political crisis is insurmountable by traditional British machinations.

Meanwhile, latest reports say that no fewer than ten assaults are occurring daily against railways, munitions factories, oil tanks, food depots, communication facilities, etc.

With the establishment of the Provinsional Government and the intensification of the food situation, the anti-British struggle has reached a fever pitch and the feeling of the Indian populace against the British has reached the explosion point. A false step by the British Government would easily engender a grave situation, the dispatch concludes.

Urge Prosecuting N.Y. Mayor

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 11.—The Tax Payers' Union of New York urged Governor Thomas Dewey to prosecute Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City for misconduct in using radio station WYNE for political speech, according to a New York dispatch. The Union pointed out that the station is costing tax payers over hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

ENEMY AIR ATTACKS ON CHINA REPULSED

2 P-40's Downed in Combat Over Changsha; Other Raids Frustrated

Domei

AT X X BASE ON CENTRAL FRONT, November 11.—Two enemy P-40's were shot down by Japanese Army fighter planes over Changsha yesterday afternoon. The enemy machines were sighted over Kiayu, east of Yochow, at the about 1:23 p.m. Japanese fighter planes at once gave chase to the fleeing enemy and, engaging them over Changsha, shot them down after a fierce combat.

At about 1:56 p.m the same day, Imperial Army "Eagles" spotted two enemy P-40's over Hokow and engaged them at a point a few score kilometers southward. One of the enemy planes was damaged severely and fled. Heavy clouds prevented the confirmation of its fall.

At about 5:30 p.m., nine North American B-25's appeared over Yangchi, 25 kilometers southeast of Itu, which was occupied recently by the Japanese Forces. Subjected to intense anti-aircraft gunfire the enemy fled southward in utter disorder after dropping their bombs on fields. With the commencement of operations in Kiangron Japanese Air Units, in anticipation of infestations by the United States air force in China, speedily secured mastery of the air over the operational zones and have been frustrating the enemy's aerial maneuvers at every turn.

Changyang Stronghold Blasted

Domei

AT X X BASE ON CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 11.—Army "Eagles" yesterday surprise-raided Changyang, the stronghold of the enemy's 13th Division, and blasted military installations there.

Later on the same day, Imperial Army Air Units stormed Mashih, 20 kilometers east of Changyang, and set ablaze military establishments there. They also strafed a concentration of about 1,000 enemy troops.

Reds Held in Crimea

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—Against the new Soviet drive in the Kerch area and in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Perekop, Crimea, yesterday, the German forces launched a terrific counter-offensive and resisted the further advance of the Soviet troops, it was announced by the German military authorities.

U.S. BARES SALERNO LOSS

Stimson States Casualties Total 8,556 Since First Landing

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 11.—The American forces sustained 1,295 dead, 4,764 wounded, 2,497 missing, amounting to a total of 8,556, Colonel Henry Stimson, U.S. Secretary of War, announced today during the course of a press interview, disclosing U.S. losses suffered since the first landing of their 5th army on the Gulf of Salerno.

He also admitted that the British suffered even greater losses than the Americans.

BOSE WILL ADDRESS MEETING ON SUNDAY

Head of Provisional Regime of Azad Hind Will Speak at Grand Rally at Hibiya

A grand rally will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall Sunday, November 14, in which Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Provisional Government of Free India, will speak on the great movement of which he is the foremost militant leader.

Sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's General Headquarters for the Advancement of East Asia, the Dai Nippon Imperial Rule Assistance Manhood Corps and the Indo-Japanese Association, the meeting will be opened at 10 a.m. by Dr. Yasoroku Soeshima, a director of the Indo-Japanese Association, followed by an address of Mitsuo Miyata, a member of the House of Peers and director of the General Headquarters for the Advancement of East Asia.

The guest of honor, Mr. Bose, will then deliver his speech. Dr. Shumei Okawa, noted authority on Indian problems, will exhort the Indians to push on to their goal with renewed determination. Fumio Goto, chief of the Manhood Corps, will lead three cheers for a long Imperial Reign, and Marquis Nobutsune Okuma, president of the Indo-Japanese Association a cheer for the Indian independence movement.

The first part of the program ended, the second part will begin with the playing of the military march: "Majestically We Go" by the Army Brass Band. Songs dedicated to the independence movement will next be sung by the Japan Broadcasting Association Chorus, including "Call to India," words by Yoshio Yabuta and music by Tetsuo Takashina and "Great Asia's Lion-Roar," of the Military Protection Board.

A song and a march specially composed for and presented to the Indian National Army will then be sung and played respectively by the Japan Broadcasting Association Chorus and Seio Brass Band, accompanied by Tsune Manzawa at the piano and directed respectively by Eitaro Katayama and Junji Tsuji.

The presentation of the song and march will be made by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers and chairman of the Japan Broadcasting Association.

The meeting will end after the whole assembly has sung and "Patriot March."

2,000 NIPPON INTERNEES IN U.S. REFUSE TO WORK

Strong Detachment of American Army Troops Keep Silent Guard Over Strikers

Domei

LISBON, November 12.—Two thousand sullen internees are refusing to harvest crops in hundreds of acres of vegetable fields within a camp at Tule Lake in northern California where the Japanese and American born Japanese judged by the authorities to be disloyal to the United States, have been sent for indefinite confinement, reports the News Chronicle.

This strange strike, in which the internees are roaming about in silence about the camp, is being watched with equal silence by a strong detachment of army troops. There are 15,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake relocation center.

The strike is described by the officials as "the work of skilful leaders." It will be broken, the authorities hope, when 350 Japanese from other relocation centers who will take over the harvesting of crops, arrive at Tule Lake.

GLOOMY CHRISTMAS SEEN FOR AMERICAN DRINKERS

Stores Practically Bare of Liquor Stocks; Gangsters, Bootlegging Feared

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 11.—Americans are going to have much to kick about when Christmas holidays roll by for already they are singing "How Dry I Am" with most liquor stores' shelves bare of Scotch rye and Bourbon whiskey, according to dispatches from New York.

Only unfamiliar brands are obtainable and many cafes and restaurants are now restricting customers to one drink each. The shortage of whiskey is reflected when it is said that 60 per cent of small bars are unable to produce even a drink.

Hoarding in the liquor industry has broken down the rationing system and speculative buying by "black-marketers" are cited as the causes for the shortage of liquor.

Meanwhile, Government authorities are fearing the reappearance of gangsters involved in bootlegging due to increased price resulting from higher taxes.

Thai Envoy Arrives

Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan to Tokyo arrived in the capital Friday afternoon to assume his duties here. He is shown in above photo shaking hands with Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs (left). Standing behind the Ambassador is Madam Wichit.

Acute Dearth Of Manpower Hits U.S. Hard

(Continued From Page 1)

no few vacant houses but, in the same state, in Philadelphia, there are no unemployed and much housing difficulties. Thus there is close relationship between employment and housing issues and in many cases the solution of the latter is the key to the solution of the former. For example, workers do not wish to move to an area where dwelling places, transit lines and other facilities necessary for daily living are lacking, even if they are able to find suitable jobs there. Thus, in areas where there is shortage of manpower it is held a prerequisite to settle the housing question.

Causes of Shortage

"In some cases, munition companies are hoarding up workers against such times as there will be labor dearth and this is partly the cause of the present shortage of manpower. If this situation can be remedied and a more rational distribution of labor can be effected, it may be possible to secure a considable amount of fresh labor power. Another cause of labor shortage is the excessive shifting of workers, the reason being that there is a marked unfairness in wages depending on different industries and different companies. The Kaiser Dockyard and Boeing Aircraft Works are considered to serve the most glaring contrast. Because the wages are high at the Kaiser Dockyard and excessively low at the Boeing Works, workers are deserting the former for the latter in surprising numbers. This inequality in wages exists completely, irrespective of the importance of the war industries in question. It is believed imperative, therefore, that workers should be allocated in proportion to the importance of each industry by rectifying the disparity in wages.

"The Bernard Baruch Committee inspected the aircraft plants on the Pacific coast this summer and submitted a report of its findings. Baruch recommends in this report a system of priorities for labor distribution according to area. This priorities system is to be enforced on the basis of comprehensive estimates as to the necessary military strength and the volume of labor power in demand in the munitions industry to be compiled by the War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, the army and navy. The following operations are to be undertaken in this connection:

"(1) The local labor shortage to be investigated into from the national standpoint.

"(2) Labor allocation priorities to be decided according to the importance of the industry in question and the extent of the labor shortage.

"(3) A priorities committee to be appointed for each local area, on which are to be represented the various Departments of the Administration, the chairman being chosen from among influential citizens enjoying the confidence of both capital and labor.

"(4) The War Manpower Commission to undertake the supply of labor to the plants where it deems necessary in accordance with the priorities fixed by the priorities committee, by mobilizing women, reducing the number of workers in the less urgent or necessary industries, promoting efficiency or granting the privilege of postponed military service and the like.

"(5) The operators of plants will reserve the right to employ or discharge workers but they must observe the priorities allocation system through the labor pool of the War Manpower Commission.

"(6) The priorities committee to consider all problems likely to affect the labor supply of the local area, such as housing, traffic, markets, education and the like.

"In spite of these and other counter-measures being studied, the supply of manpower available in America so far as males are concerned may be regarded as having reached its ceiling. Thus it will become necessary to mobilize women. In regard to the mobilization of women, the following figures may be cited: whereas in August, 1940, only 1,300,000 women were employed among a total of 47,700,000 workers, the ratio jumped to 16,900,000 women against a total of 53,900,000 workers in August, 1943. The steady increase in woman labor may be seen in the following table:

	As of May, 1940 (In Pct.)	1943
Mining	1.2	1.7
Building	2.3	3.6
Manufacturing	16.0	28.4
Arms	16.3	26.2
Rifles	10.1	17.6
Ammunition	26.6	34.2
Tanks	5.0	12.0
Explosives	15.7	18.2
Ammunition for small firearms	37.1	46.0
Firearms under 0.6-inch in. diameter	15.3	33.3
Food	21.4	33.9
Spinning	44.6	48.7
Clothing	69.9	77.2
Rubber goods	26.9	39.3
Hides and leather	40.1	48.2
Iron and steel	7.8	15.4
Aircraft and parts	10.5	32.8
Shipbuilding	2.4	9.5
Electrical appliances	24.4	38.5
Communication instruments	40.1	58.0
Machinery (not including electric machinery)	9.4	19.3
Scientific apparatuses	25.7	43.3

MEMORIAL SERVICE HELD FOR NISEI BY RENGO-KAI

Ceremony Conducted by Shinto Priests; Attended by Over 300 Persons

A memorial service for Nisei who have given their lives to the nation since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was observed by the Nisei Rengo-kai at 1:30 p.m. Friday at the Kaigun-kan at 3-chome, Harajuku, Shibuya. The rites were conducted by Shinto priests.

Attending the service were representatives of the Army, Navy, the Foreign Office, and other organizations connected with the affairs of the overseas Japanese, along with members of the Nisei Rengo-kai, totaling over 300 persons.

The service was conducted under the chairmanship of Takizo Matsumoto, Chief Director of the Nisei Rengo-kai.

The same organization will hold a send-off rally on Sunday at 2:30 p.m., for Nisei students who are scheduled to join the colors on December 1, at the same place. General Baron Sadao Araki, former War Minister and Adviser to the Rengo-kai and others will attend. A special general meeting will also be held at the same time.

SUN YAT-SEN'S DAY OBSERVED IN CHINA

President Wang Visits Mausoleum to Report on Nanking's Recent Accomplishments

Domei

NANKING, November 12.—Solemn rites reporting the actualization of his teachings to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic, were held at 10 a.m., today, the 78th anniversary of his birth, at Chungshanling, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum in Nanking.

Attending the ceremonies in which the joy of the realization of an East Asia for the East Asiatics was reported to the Father of the Republic were President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China and other Chinese leaders, Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani, and numerous other Axis envoys.

At the ceremonies, President Wang proceeded before the Mausoleum and called to the heavenly spirit of the Father of the Republic to look at Greater East Asianism being actualized.

President Wang then reported to the spirit of Dr. Sun the brilliant progress of new China since its entry into the war through the signing of the Japan-China Alliance Pact and the historic Joint Declaration of East-Asiatic nations. In concluding his report to Dr. Sun's spirit, the President of the National Government declared his solid determination to fulfill the will of the Father of the Republic by doing his all to enlighten Chungking in its blind resistance and thus bring about a completely united China.

The rites were broadcast throughout the nation by the Nanking Central Broadcasting Station. Meanwhile, the various organizations and branches of the Kuomingtang throughout the nation observed solemn ceremonies.

Canton Holds Celebration

Domei

CANTON, November 12.—Canton, the birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Father of the Republic, welcomed the 78th anniversary of his birth today with solemn ceremonies held at the Dr. Sun Yat-sen Hall at 9:30 a.m.

Numerous leaders of the Army, Government and people attended the rites in which the actualization of his teachings was reported to the spirit of the Father of the Republic. At 10 a.m. the million citizens of this city observed a ten-minute period of prayer.

Government offices and schools also observed rites recalling the magnificent spirit of Dr. Sun and at the same time made still more solid their determination to crush America and Britain.

Celebrated in Peking

Domei

PEKING, November 12.—Rites solemnly observing the 78th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Sun Yat-sen were held by the North China Political Affairs Commission at 10 a.m. today at the Waichiao Talu Hall.

Present at the ceremonies were Wang Yin-tai, Chief of the General Affairs Office of the Commission, representing the Chairman of the Commission, and numerous other officials.

Similar rites were also observed at th Peking municipal offices.

A huge rally celebrating the Joint Declaration was held in Central Park at 3 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Hsinminhui of the municipal offices.

Knox Is Still Hiding Defeat, Says Iguchi

(Continued From Page 1)

day night asserted, "Every able-bodied American youth must go into military duty for a year and train furiously, thus, to form a huge reserve army for the defense of America".

Halsey's Remarks Silly

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 11.—Significantly in contrast to the bombastic claims made by United States Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox regarding the fighting in the Southwestern Pacific, the headquarters of Admiral William Halsey, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Naval Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, today said that the Japanese barge traffic in the Bougainville area shows no signs of let-up despite the constant poundings by anti-Axis air and naval forces.

These reports via New York may be deduced as partial admission of the disastrous defeat the United States fleet has suffered in the last few days off Bougainville Island at the hands of the Japanese Naval Forces, for if as Knox claimed heavy losses have been inflicted on the Japanese Fleet, there would not be such traffic of Japanese barges as stated by Halsey's headquarters.

Nippon Impresses Visiting Newsmen

(Continued From Page 1)

paper offices are managed, as this is something that is famous the world over."

Everything of Interest

Stated the editor of the Malai Daily, Ishak B. H. Huhammad of Shonan:

"This is my first visit to Japan. I have been here only four days so I have not been able to see very much yet. However, everything I have seen so far, every aspect of Japanese life, interests me. For instance, we are now staying at a Japanese inn in Kanda. The way the food is served, the way we sleep, the bath, everything interests me, more, it fascinates me. Even the walls and ceilings I find most interesting as symbolic of Japanese art.

"I hope to see much more before I return to my country, and when I return I will tell my people about the true conditions of Japan."

U. Tun Than, Chief Editor of The Progress, Rangoon, declared:

"My first impression of Japan was that everything was very orderly. Tokyo is also a very clean city. We have been most pleasantly received, and in this I detect a similarity to our own hospitality—the hospitality of the Orient.

"My people at home are grimly determined to fight at all costs to keep their new freedom. This war is regarded by them as our war. In cooperation with the Japanese soldiers, with whom we are working with complete understanding, we intend to push this war with even greater determination."

Impressed by Mt. Fuji

Greatly impressed by the ethereal beauty of Mt. Fuji, Djamaloedin Adi Negoro, Editor of the North Sumatra Daily Newspaper, declared:

"I was taken aback by the stateliness and beauty of Mt. Fuji which I saw for the first time four days ago. Encircled by fleecy clouds, it was a magnificent sight and one which I shall never forget.

"Another thing which impressed me was that everywhere we stopped, there was complete discipline and order. I am deeply moved by the cheerful way in which everyone in this country is going about to carry out this gigantic task to a victorious finish which for us, for all Asia, is the greatest event in all history."

Declared U. Tun Pe, Chief Editor of The Bama Khit (State Newspaper) of Rangoon:

"Japan is a real fairyland, I have been struck by the solidarity of the people as a whole, and when I return I will exhort our people to fight against the enemy with the same spirit. I had read in the papers, and heard much about, this wonderful spirit, but only now I realize the real value and meaning of the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

BIG-SCALE OUTPUT SLATED IN CELEBES FISHERY FIRM

Arrival of Japanese Fishing Boats Heralds Start of Full Activities

Domei

MACASSAR, November 11.—It was revealed that the Celebes Marine Products Company will shortly commence big-scale production of marine products now that a large number of fishing vessels have recently arrived here from Japan.

It is recalled that the above company has been making the necessary preparations to commence ocean fishery business in order to increase marine products.

The company authorities are simultaneously constructing facilities for refrigeration and ice manufacture.

It is expected that the company will increase its facilities when it begins full activities.

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NIPPON UNITS CRUSH ENEMY IN PASHAN

Chungking Admits Japanese Troops Occupy Changkiang, Strategic Point

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 12.—Crack Japanese Units continuing their advance through the blinding rain and driving deep into the Pashan Mountains in pursuit of the fleeing enemy, on X X caught up with about 500 remnants of the enemy 77th army in the mountains about 30 kilometers southwest of Matacchi and, immediately surrounding and attacking them, annihilated them.

Have Better Equipment

Domei

UNDISCLOSED FRONT IN CENTRAL CHINA, November 11.—The enemy forces in the 6th war zone, which is being crushed under the heels of the advancing Japanese Forces, are made up mostly of troops from Szechwan. In keeping with their idea that they are the defenders of Chungking, their equipment when compared to that of the troops of other war zones, is superior and they have apparently had considerable training.

Judging from the fact that the greater part of the prisoners taken are wounded it is clear that both their resistance and retreats are being effected systematically. The leading officers are almost all graduates of the central or provincial military academies and probably taking their military tactics from the Japanese, Chinese translations of Japanese drill-manuals are often found abandoned in their barracks.

What is also worthy of note is the activity of their snipers and the operation of their trench-mortars. It is said that sergeant-majors or above, who have had much training, are in charge of the mortars. The troops are generally between the ages of 20 and 25. The reason for this, it is believed, is because this region is Chungking's supply base as well as advance base, and Chiang Kai-shek, fearing any situation in which he might lose his grip on the people, has avoided the forced conscription of old and young, men and women as he has effected in other provinces and has only chosen superior, young men.

Changkiang Occupied

Domei

LISBON, November 11.—Changkiang, strategic point on the Yangtze, has been occupied by the Japanese Forces, it was admitted by Chungking Military Affairs Council today, it is reported from Chungking.

The communique stated; "The right wing of the Japanese Forces which are on an offensive in the Hunan-Hupeh border area has advanced along the Yangtze River and has occupied Changkiang, strategic point on the river."

Composite Results Given

Domei

TSINAN, November 11.—The composite war results scored by the X X Unit during October in its campaign against Chungking and Chinese Communist armies in Shantung, Kiangsu, Anhui and Honan provinces in southern and northern parts of the Yellow River follows: (The figures in parentheses refer to the Chinese Communist army.)

Number of engagements	237 (195)
Number of enemy troops engaged	30,480 (25,763)
Enemy installations demolished:	
Ordnance depot	1
Clothing depot	1
War prisoners	564 (190)
Bodies left behind by the enemy	1,229 (903)
War trophies:	
Rifles	1,088 (563)
Revolvers	87 (38)
Light machine-guns	8 (3)
Trench mortar	1*
Numerous communication materials and ammunition.	

Note: * (Captured from the Communist army.)

The above does not include the war gains secured in the punitive campaign started on September 20 against the Chinese Communist army in the western sector in Shantung Province.

Council Member Captured

Domei

ON X X FRONT IN CHENPO WAR SECTOR, November 11.—A member of the Political Council of the Chinese Communist Party taken captive, 60 bodies left behind by the enemy and 31 troops taken prisoner—these are among the principal war results so far scored in the annihilative campaign now in progress against Chungking Communist army in the Chenpo sector, central part of Hopeh province.

Going into action at midnight on November 5, the Yasue, Matsuoka, Hasegawa, Yamamoto and Kodama Unites reduced Yuhsien, Chiahohsien and other enemy bases and repulsed an enemy force of about 1,300 strong in one stroke. Wang Lien-fang, member of the Chinese Communist Party was taken prisoner.

The principal war results ascertained up to November 9 follow:

Bodies left behind by the enemy	60
War prisoners	31
War trophies:	
Rifles	39
Rifle bullets	414
Revolvers	39
Hand-grenades	41
Trench mortar shells	5
Enemy installations demolished:	
Provision depots	3
Underground shelters	8

Anti-Axis Bombers Hit

Domei

BERLIN, November 11.—A light German squadron at 3 p.m. today blasted three four-engined anti-Axis bombers over the coast of the Netherlands.

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NORTH CHINA LEADER ARRIVES IN CAPITAL

Wang Keh-Min and Party Will Be Here Until Thursday; Feted at Embassy

Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Council, arrived at Haneda Airport at 3:30 p.m. on Friday. He is scheduled to return to North China next Thursday.

During his stay in Tokyo, Chairman Wang will stay at the Chinese Embassy; the members of his party will stay at the Imperial Hotel.

Friday night, at 6 p.m. Chairman Wang attended a dinner given in his honor at the Chinese Embassy.

This morning at 9 a.m. the Chairman of the North China Political Council will proceed to the Imperial Palace and sign his name in the Visitors' Book.

At 10:30 a.m. he will worship at the Meiji Shrine and at 11:30 a.m. at the Yasukuni Shrine. At 2:30 p.m. he will call on Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Home Minister, at his official residence, leaving there at 3:30 p.m. Then he will visit Finance Minister Okinori Kaya.

SHONAN IS CONSTRUCTING ELECTRIC BULB FACTORY

Large-Scale Production Planned to Supply Needs of Malai, Sumatra

Domei

SHONAN, November 11.—Large-scale production of electric bulbs by Malai's first bulb factory will be started this month.

The factory was established by the Tokyo Shibaura Electric Company. An official of the company in disclosing this, said that all the necessary machinery, which was imported from Japan, has been installed and is being tuned up.

At present work is going on to complete the factory's glass manufacturing plant which lies adjacent to the bulb factory.

Production of bulbs will start as soon as the glass factory is completed. Experts from Japan are taking special interest in training local "hands."

When production is well under way the company expects to supply the needs of Malai and Sumatra.

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SELF-BLASTING ACT OF HEROES LAUDED

Deep Emotion Grips Vice-Admiral Sato in Recalling Big Naval Victories

"Five more planes on our side selfblasted." Could any Japanese read this line without feeling deep and gripping emotion, or without a trace of tears in his eyes even as he rejoices over the great successes achieved by the Imperial Navy Air Force?

The people on the home front were more than deeply impressed when they heard the news that First-Lieutenant Kenjiro Natomi and First-Lieutenant Hagane Kiyomiya had crashed their planes against enemy warships, and still further when later reports said that their action had been repeated by another three Air Unit Commanders.

The peerless morale of the Imperial Forces is embodied in the Air Unit Commanders who, at the head of their formations, crash their planes against the steel hulls of enemy warcraft. They are "winged human torpedoes."

"We, the people, must emulate the deeds of these heroes as we toil behind the guns," says Vice-Admiral Ichiro Sato, member of the Society of Retired Naval Officers, and Managing-Director of the Scientific Mobilization Association, in an article contributed to the Asahi.

Vice-Admiral Sato's article follows:

"Japanese soldiers are ready to die at any moment, but they are only willing to give up their lives when it is of benefit to the State to which they have dedicated their bodies and souls. It is a mistake to think that the officers and men of the Imperial Forces make light of their lives.

"This spirit of service to the State is observed strictly by Japanese airmen. From the very outset of their career as air fighters their aim is to execute all duties to the best of their ability. The highest ideal these men hold is to die by dashing their planes against enemy objectives.

"An American newspaper correspondent, who witnessed the smashing raid by Japanese planes on Pearl Harbor, had the following to say in his dispatch:

"'Today I saw Japanese Navy airmen crashing their planes against our warships. They handled their machines with skill in the final plunge to death. Their conduct could not be termed as anything but the embodiment of the noble fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces.'

"I recalled the report about a scout plane which guided Japanese bombers to the enemy warships despite the fact that its gasoline tanks were almost empty. The enemy warcraft was sighted again when the scout plane had used up the last drop of gasoline.

"In this instance the airmen in the scout plane were fully aware that they were going to meet death when they offered to guide the bombers, but their love for the State was stronger than the love for their own lives, so they died amid an aura of glory.

"Then, there is the case of an airman who, intent on self-blasting his plane, ordered the wireless operator under his command to stay at the base because he was the father of a child. In the air battle that day this hero dashed his plane against a large-type enemy warship.

"A petty officer of the Navy Air Force, on finding that his plane had been damaged beyond repair by enemy gunfire, unhesitatingly dived for the nearest enemy vessel.

"I can find no words to express my profound thanks and deep respects to these heroes. I can only bow before their spirits in silent reverence.

"On some occasions self-blasting is commited in order to meet the exigencies of the battle situation and at other times the deed is done on the initiative of the individual pilots. As there are no official instructions regarding this form of warfare the officers and men of the Imperial Air Forces follow the example of their predecessors.

"The heroic deeds of First-Lieutenant Natomi, First-Lieutenant Kiyomiya and the other three Air Unit Commanders have set fine examples in this respect.

"The road to Japan's final victory, is indicated by the words of the late Fleet-Admiral Marquis Heihachiro Togo which read:

"'In case of war, we must manifest our fighting efficiency; in case of peace, we must cultivate our fighting ability. The only thing we are required to do is to execute our duties'."

Wang Comforts Wounded

Wang Yun-ching, Manchoukuo Ambassador to Japan, Friday, visited the Army Hospital in Utsunomiya and inquired after the wounded soldiers now convalescing there.

VIRGIN BORNEO PROBED

Official Expedition Explodes Many Untruths About This Isle, Finds Abundant Natural Wealth, Friendly Dyaks and No Dangerous Beasts

By KUNINOJO KAMIMURA
Of the Navy Press Corps

BALIK PAPAN, October 28.—Borneo Island, which is located near the center of the Southern Pacific is the most undeveloped island in all the regions belonging to the former Dutch East Indies with the exception of New Guinea. This fact, together with the immense area it occupies, renders it more necessary for Japan to develop the great natural wealth the island contains, which undoubtedly will increase Japan's material strength in the prosecution of the gigantic war now going on in the Pacific.

In the one year and a half that has passed since the capture of Borneo by the Imperial Forces, the economic resurrection of South Borneo is already finished, and the immense area constituting the southern half of the big island now stands on a solid economic basis. Many expeditions are now being sent to the numerous unexplored regions for the discovery of different kinds of important materials, and the days are not long distant when Borneo will step into the limelight as a huge natural treasure house for Greater East Asia.

"I, the correspondent, was fortunate enough to visit the upper reaches of the Mahakkan joining an official expedition of 12 members. On May 11, the expedition left Balik Papan; visited the upper reaches of the Mahakkan, which is one of the three largest rivers of Borneo, and conducted a minute study of the forestry and underground wealth in Sungei Luwaja, Gunong-Pella, and Batoputi, covering an extensive area of mostly undeveloped regions extending over a distance of 2,000 kilometers in length.

"After spending over 80 days in those regions of dense jungles and inhabited by the Dyaks, who indulged in the horrible habit of human head hunting, and numberless leeches of monstrous size, the expedition managed to return to Balik Papan in safety.

Borneo, an Abode of Peace

"The first thing I like to report is that the hinterland of Borneo is an abode of peace quite contrary to our anticipations.

"When our motor-boat left Samarinda at the estuary of the muddy stream of Mahakkan which, rising at Kapuas near the border between North and South Borneo, runs in a southeasterly direction over a course of 800 kilometers through the great virgin forests of the southern part of this great island, I was fully prepared to pass many nights in the virgin forests, with fires kept burning to scare off the wild beasts and taking every possible precaution against the Dyaks who are known for their traditional habit of human head hunting. I had also expected to be constantly disturbed by leeches of monstrous size, noxious mosquitoes, big snakes, the weird music of the natives, as well as by malignant endemics and fevers.

"My fears turned out to be entirely ill-founded however, the moment I landed from our motor-boat. This is the reason why this report is headed 'Borneo as an Abode of Peace.'

"The extensive area we traversed during our expeditionary journey is a land of the Dyaks and has never been visited by the Imperial troops in the past. The Dyaks are now earnest collaborators of the Imperial Army. They were also desirous to be of any service to the expeditionary party. As for the two sons of the chieftain of a Dyak village who, during the military operations on Borneo Island, fought against the Dutch and killed some of them with their native swords, presented themselves at our tents and offered their service as guides.

"There no longer exists 'Dyaks, the human head hunters.'

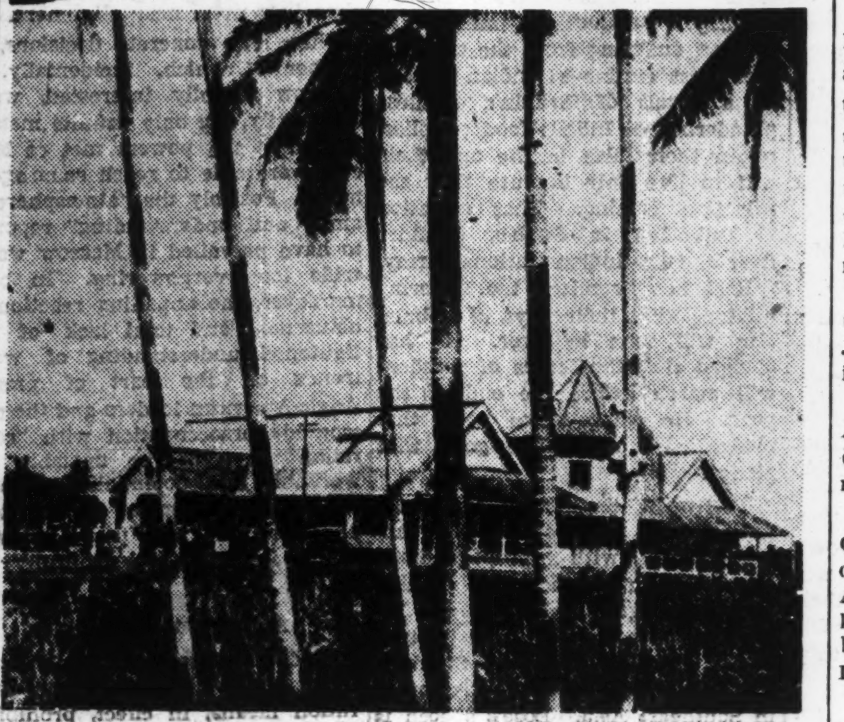
"Several wild pigs, deers, various birds, wild animals, and several crocodiles were all the wild creatures we came acros during the long trip. We were strongly convinced of the fact that there are no wild beasts in South Borneo other than bisons. No boas, no pythons, no vipers, or adders ever disturbed us throughout our expedition.

"The weather also was much better than anticipated. In May, however, we had too much rain but with the arrival of June, the rainy season ended. We had many fine days and refreshing nights in June. We slept soundly each night in the cabins prepared by the friendly Dyaks. Mosquito nets were unnecessary as mosquitoes were very scarce. Snugly wrapped in blankets furnished by the naval authorities, we sympathized with the people at home who must be suffering from the sultry summer of Japan Proper.

Natural Resources Probed

"The expedition was expected to execute three different duties, the first being the investigation for the natural wealth in the upper reaches of the Pao, a tributary to the Mahakkan near the State of Banjermassin, including all of the Sungeihawaja district.

"Early on the morning of May 12, our motor-boats overloaded with our provisions, together with the salt, coffee, tobacco and clothing for the native people in the hinterland, left the port of Samarinda for the upper reaches of the great Mahakkan. Presently, our boat passed the town of Roaccol, a well-known coal producing center of South Borneo and the celebrated castle town of Tangarong, and then into the unknown regions peopled by the Indonesians.


A hospital at Tawao, Borneo

"The houses of the Indonesians can be more properly called the 'nests of human beings.' The floor of a native house like this is about two meters above the ground and is roofed and clapboarded with co-co-palm. In front of the house, they have a floating bridge with a roof and a toilet room. All transactions between the occupants of the house and the itinerant merchants who come round by boat to sell various commodities are done on this floating bridge. They sell bananas, wash their clothing, take baths and do many other things on this bridge. The daily life of the Indonesians are inseparably connected with rivers, which are regarded as the mothers by all the native people of Borneo.

"At Arapao, which stands on the banks of the Mahakkan, 300 kilometers from the estuary, our motor-boat entered into the Pao River, and after one and a half days' voyage upstream, we arrived at Tama at 9 p.m. on May 13 last. We landed at this small village where there are only about 25 houses though it is the seat of the district office of Damai of the sub-prefecture of Kutai.

Barter With Natives

"Having finished all necessary preparations, the expedition left Damai early on the morning of May 16 on board the six large-type canoes each propelled by five to six native boatmen. We proceeded for Sungei Luwaja. It was a grand and beautiful sight to see the Imperial Naval ensign waving from the stern of the leader's boat.

"Whenever the expedition approached a Dyaks village, the headman of the village would meet us at the landing place with presents of eggs, rice and coconuts. Those presents were accepted with thanks by the expedition, whose leader never failed to give the friendly Dyaks salt, coffee, tobacco and other things in return. We were the first Japanese to visit those remote interior of South Borneo but I observed with satisfaction that all the native people entertained profound respect for the Japanese people as leaders of Greater East Asia.

"We passed the night of May 16 at the Dyaks village of Mantar and the following night at Bethy, which is the last village on the banks of the Pao River. Then we entered the thickly wooded uninhabited forests of South Borneo. We proceeded toward Sungei Luwaja with great difficulty for there were no paths and we had to push forward removing huge fallen trees and crossing mountain streams every now and then. At night, we had to build crude huts with the branches of trees with roofs of coconut palm. Sometimes we had to plunge into nameless streams and push our boats upstream. On May 24, or nine days after we had left Damai, we arrived at the estuary of Sungei Luwaja, where we constructed our last base for activities.

"Sungei Luwaja has never been visited by foreign people from time immemorial, except a Dutch engineer who visited this region in 1928 for topographical research. But he stayed in the region only for one day, which accounts for the fact that the existing maps give no information of this region, which remains up to the present as a 'white map region' of Borneo.

"We left our boat at the point where the River Pao departs from the River Luwaja and started our activities in the extensive areas on both banks of the river, organizing ourselves into three parties. Accompanied by the official engineer X X, I advanced in search of the source of the Sungei Luwaja. Our party was followed by 10 Dyaks carrying our provisions and blankets. In this out-of-the-way place, the stream of the Luwaja was very pellucid, and we could clearly see the milky white pebbles of marble at the bottom. We waded upstream with the lower half of our bodies in the water. We were often checked in our advance by rapids, waterfalls, fallen trees, etc.

"It occupied us fully one week to finish our survey of the Luwaja region. On May 29, our party, leaving our base at Luwaja behind, rowed down the stream and arrived at Damai on May 31, 16 days after we had started from Damai."

(To Be Concluded)

LEND-LEASE REPORT IS MADE BY BRITAIN

Says Monetary Aid to Soviets Totals £187 Million; Act Becomes 'Reciprocal'

Domei

LISBON, November 11.—The British Government today published a White Paper on the present state of the operation of the Lend-Lease Act, according to London dispatches received here.

The White Paper was apparently published after consultation with the United States, which simultaneously issued a Lend-Lease report in the form of a Presidential message to Congress.

The summary of the British White Paper follows:

1. Under the Lend-Lease Act, Britain supplied to the Soviet Union a total of 4,690 aircraft, including those damaged during transit, up to the end of May, 1943 In addition to sending huge volumes of goods to the Soviet Union over the hazardous route through the North Sea, Britain has opened up a Soviet aid route via Iran.

The monetary aid Britain gave to the Soviet Union up to the end of June, 1943 amounts to £187,000,000 in round figures.

2. Britain has supplied to anti-Axis countries one cruiser, 17 corvettes, 14 destroyers, six submarines and numerous other crafts.

3. Arms have been supplied to Chungking, too, but transportation difficulties seriously impeded supply. All the goods required for Chungking troops trained in India have been furnished under the Lend-Lease Act.

4. Part of the aid in arms to the anti-Axis countries in Europe has been supplied gratis, and the rest in the form of credit.

5. With America's participation in the war, the Lend-Least Act, from being a unilateral arrangement, has become a reciprocal one. That is to say, American war arms have been supplied to Britain under munitions supply contracts. Britain, on her part, has supplied the United States with large volumes of goods required by American troops, especially those in the British Isles and British overseas territories. At the same time, there have been exchanges of wartime inventions and information.

6. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to state in concrete figures the aid mutually rendered by the two countries. If money value alone were taken into consideration, America would appear to have given Britain a tremendous sum, because prices in America are high.

Taking everything into consideration, British aid to the United States, between July, 1942 and June, 1943 totals about £366,000,000

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 11

Renewed enemy attacks north of Kerch were repulsed with the exception of one local dent. Near Perekop and north of Krivoi Rog the enemy unsuccessfully attacked several times. No major fighting is reported from other parts of the southern sector of the Eastern Front.

In the Kiev sector, the Soviets continued their attacks with far superior forces. While to the west of the town our troops are engaged in severe defensive fighting with the advancing enemy, his attacks in the region southwest of Kiev collapsed amidst particularly severe losses for him. Our own counter-attacks gained ground despite violent enemy resistance and bad road conditions.

North of Czernigov the enemy by means of massed attacks, strongly supported by artillery and armoured corps, endeavored to force a break-through along a narrow front. Heavy embittered fighting continued even after darkness. Within the fighting sector of a single German corps alone 186 enemy tanks were shot down and 31 others were put out of action.

The cavalry formations that attacked our positions were annihilated. Also northwest of Smolensk heavy fighting continued with fresh enemy reserves having been brought up and is still continuing. In the Newel region the enemy tried in vain to reduce our positions. Our own counter-attacks south of the town were successful after severe and fluctuating fighting.

In southern Italy the fighting continues for the ridge positions west of the Volturno. Strong American forces in this sector again and again attacked. In severe fighting two ridges which had been lost temporarily were retaken by our formations with heaviest losses to the enemy. At the remaining sectors of the front there occurred only local fighting. Altogether 15 enemy planes were shot down over the Mediterranean and the western occupied districts including one British flying boat. One British speedboat was sunk off Ymuiden.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1943

Argentina's Neutrality

Of outstanding interest in the current march of events is the courage, conviction and forceful clarity with which Argentina has maintained its neutrality. Here is a nation which has followed the sentiments, the wishes and beliefs of its people, a nation which has seen fit to stand up steadfastly for its traditional freedom of action. And here is a country which has justly protected its inherent rights as an independent and sovereign nation in the face of both direct and indirect pressure.

The clarification of Argentina's neutrality by Foreign Minister Colonel Alfredo Gilbert at this juncture in the swiftly moving panorama of world events takes on added significance as the United States is about to intensify further its virtual economic blockade of Argentina. It must be remembered that the American economic journal, the Financial News, recently declared that the blocking of funds to two Argentine banks in New York was the first step in the freezing of Argentine enterprises, that economic "reprisal measures" against Argentina would probably be intensified upon Secretary of State Cordell Hull's return from Moscow.

The economic and political pressure placed against Argentina by the United States has no excuse outside of the fact that the United States is irked over its failure to bully Argentina into meekly following Washington's command. The presence of a neutral nation in South America, which the United States likes to look upon as part of its "empire", has sent the Colossus of the North into a veritable frenzy, and that frenzy has been translated into sadistic reprisal.

The fact that Argentina has reiterated the fact of its absolute neutrality, the fact that Argentina has said time and time again that it does not desire to make an enemy of any nation in the world, does not seem to have satisfied the authorities at Washington. This is because the United States has no respect for the sovereign rights of neutrals, because its one motive in the current war is domination—world domination—and nothing less satisfies its inordinate desire. The justice of Argentina's stand is clearly apparent, but as long as that nation remains neutral, the United States will continue to be hostile. That much is to be expected in view of the United States' obvious lack of tolerance for any way except its own.

But Argentina has every right, as its Foreign Minister has pointed out, to maintain its policy of neutrality. Its people are behind the Government's policy, and the armed forces of that nation are virtually 100 per cent with the President and the Government which he represents. This makes it clear that Argentina will stick to its neutrality in the future, just as it has done in the past in the face of serious obstacles. Its gallant courage is a proven quality and it has amply demonstrated its ability to manage its own affairs without interference from outside sources.

There is something infinitely reassuring, inspiring and grand in the spectacle of a nation which so tenaciously clings to its self-respect and its fundamental convictions, which so wisely has steered clear of the hidden reefs of disaster. It is heartening to note that the present Ramirez Administration has concurred thoroughly with the policy of neutrality so steadfastly maintained by the former President, Ramon Castillo. The fact that two successive Argentine administrations have seen fit to agree on this basic policy is graphic proof of the solid approval being given this policy by the vast majority of the Argentine people.

Bombing of the Vatican

Long and bitter experience has convinced most of the peoples of the world of the total lack of moral scruples on the part of Britain and the United States where the interests of either of these two Powers are concerned. If further proof were needed, the recent criminal bombing raid on the Vatican, an open city undefended even by anti-aircraft guns, and one which should be a hallowed spot even to the neo-Vandals of London and Washington, provides it. The characteristic disregard of the legitimate rights of neutrals by Britain and America, the ease with which these Powers repudiate solemn assurances given when it so suits them, and their total lack of the most elementary humanity are all thrown anew into high relief by this wanton violation of the sanctity of the Holy See.

It is, of course, no secret that the United States and Britain are at this moment using every means in their power to force the still neutral Catholic countries of Spain and Argentina into their camp. They certainly do not ignore the fact that if a denunciation of the Axis could somehow be extracted from the Vatican it might do much to further their ends by influencing Catholics in these two countries in their favor.

Unfortunately for these plans, however, the Pope has firmly resisted the strongest diplomatic pressure exerted by the Anglo-American Powers and imperturbably refused to denounce those who protected and restored order to Rome after the treacherous defection of the Italian king left it in a state of anarchy. On the contrary, most favorable reports have been given of the attitude of the German forces toward the Holy See, which has admittedly been characterized by extreme correctness and courtesy even in the most chaotic and difficult moments following the Badoglio betrayal of Italy. It seems highly probable, therefore, that the air raid on the Vatican was carried out as an intimidatory military gesture to back previous unavailing diplomatic pressure. Many recent British utterances, by Churchill, the Archbishop of York and H. G. Wells among others, indicative of Britain's apparently considerable faith in terroristic raids as a means of "softening" defenseless peoples who do not see eye to eye with Britain, support this view. It is, however, difficult to admit that even Britain's present cynical leaders could hold the insulting belief that the spiritual head of the Catholic Church, the rock on which that Church rests, could thus be terrorized into submission to their arrogant demands. The raid, therefore, may have been motivated solely by the hatred and frustrated fury felt in Britain over the failure of their intrigue in Italy to bring about any favorable war results, and of their inability to sway the Pope from his just stand.

Although the damage wreaked on churches and religious monuments of the Vatican was fortunately relatively small, this wanton raid on the spiritual home of one of the world's great religions has made it crystal clear to all peoples unblinded by prejudice and propaganda, whatever their religion, that the forces of evil stalking this earth are none other than the British and Americans themselves. It has made it doubly clear to Catholics that the real enemies of the Catholic Church reside in Britain and America.

The British themselves seem to realize, through the world's shocked reaction to this barbarous raid, that they have over-reached themselves. Hence the hasty attempt to impute this crime to other Powers, though it should not be forgotten that it would not be considered a crime in Britain if it had produced results favorable to British interests. But here again the British have over-reached themselves. The bomb fragments have been conclusively proven British by the investigators. Moreover, even if this were not so, the unfailing cordiality of the relations between the Holy See and the Axis Powers, the position of the Vatican City under joint German and Italian protection, within territories controlled by the Fascist Republican Government, and the complete absence of all mutual antagonisms and resentments between the Vatican and the Axis leaders suffice to strip of all plausibility the preposterous British attempt to shift the blame. Indeed the attempt only serves to demonstrate once more that considerations of truth weigh as lightly as those of humanity with those responsible for present Anglo-American policies.

A Year Ago Today

November 13, 1942

The recent American declaration of giving up all her extraterritorial rights in China has just been revealed to have been offered in exchange for a five-point demand made by the Washington Government, which is positive proof of the American intention of making the Chiang-controlled China a vassal state of the United States.

* * *

Another case of U.S.-Australian mud-slinging has been brought to light by Hanson Baldwin, noted American naval commentator, who has recently returned from a trip of inspection in the southwestern Pacific. He wrote in the New York Times that General Douglas C. MacArthur's conduct of the war is being seriously impeded by a split in the command and by the same old selfish attitude of the Australian laborers, who bent on protecting their own interests, refuse to work not only extra hours but also on holidays and their days off. Lack of sincerity, says Baldwin, marks the attitude of the Australian laborers toward the war.

Anglo-U.S. Rivalry

(From The Shanghai Times)

That the United States is hard bent upon conquering the whole world becomes increasingly obvious with the progress of the war. Such insatiable imperialistic greed on the part of American plutocrats, however, is doubtlessly doomed to utter failure, in spite of all that is being done for the preservation and aggrandizement of Anglo-American imperialism. The very fact that American war-mongers are conspiring with their British accomplices in the crime of imperialism will ultimately prove one of the main factors to precipitate the collapse of Anglo-American plutocracy as well as the failure of the United States' frantic efforts to subjugate the entire world under its relentless rule, both politically and economically. Obviously, British imperialism is thus standing in the way of the projected American conquest of the world, ostensible Anglo-American cooperation notwithstanding. In fact, the British have not yet despaired of their own world hegemony, and therefore will certainly persist in doing their utmost vainly to stay the inevitable decline of their empire as best they can.

This struggle of the British for survival as the most powerful nation of the world has been under way for some time, but never had it been so manifest as after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Naturally, the British attempt to carry on world domination as heretofore ran counter to the American ambition for world conquest on a number of different occasions during the past year or two. An Anglo-American frontal clash, however, is yet to come. This possibility becomes more and more inevitable especially in connection with the rivalry over air supremacy between the two Anglo-Saxon Powers. An unmistakable indication of this trend was revealed recently when the representatives of all British dominions met in a conference to discuss British air policy.

It is of considerable interest to note that this British conference came closely on the heels of the recent world tour of inspection made by five American senators, one of whom, interviewed by the press on his arrival back in the United States, intimated that the American aircraft industry, which he represents, wants the U.S. air forces to retain their present bases in China and elsewhere abroad even after the war, although under the present arrangements such American air bases in foreign lands are, after certain periods, to be handed over to the countries where they are now located. This makes it clear to all as well as the British that the American airplane manufacturers are determined that the United States should gain and preserve world-wide air supremacy so that they may be able to enjoy continued prosperity even in the post-war years.

Such an aggressive attitude on the part of American industrial plutocrats is arousing a feeling of strong resentment among the leaders of British colonies, and it is only too natural that those present at the recent British aerial conference should have expressed grave concern over these American ambitions. In this connection one may be reminded of another bone of contention between the United States and Britain. This concerns Persian oil, which, as another American senator returning from his recent world tour complained, is being withheld by Britain to what seems to the Americans an unwarranted extent. Indeed, Britain is very eager to use American oil, while she is intent upon keeping as much as possible of her own oil intact. All in all, the Anglo-American rivalry for world hegemony bids fair to grow from bad to worse until it completely seals the fate of Anglo-American plutocracy, although it goes without saying that the Axis Powers are fully prepared to fight to the bitter end to uphold justice and emancipate mankind as a whole, regardless of whether Anglo-American cooperation will fail or not.

A Challenge to Britain

(From the Noon Extra)

The fiery speech delivered recently by Subhas Chandra Bose in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Indian National Army is of infinitely great significance. The enemy would like to discount the Indian Nationalist leader's pledge that the Indian Army of freedom will march toward India before the end of the year; but a sober consideration of the situation makes it quite apparent that Bose did not promise a march on India for propagandistic purposes only.

In the eyes of the Indian people Subhas Chandra Bose is a knight in shining armor, the military leader who will soon march into India to liberate Mahatma Gandhi, India's spiritual leader, and to establish Indian independence from British tyranny. Hundreds of millions of Indians, suffering from the curse of the worst famine in Indian history as a result of Britain's ruthless plundering of India's food supplies, retain their faith in life and their will to live only because they see salvation coming. That salvation is embodied in Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army.

Bose has promised the suffering millions that their days of tribulation will soon be over. He has pledged that the forces of freedom will march before the end of the year. He must make good that pledge. He will make good that pledge.

Meanwhile, the British are feverishly trying to cover up their apprehension with propagandistic boasts of a forthcoming British offensive against Burma to be directed by Lord Louis Mountbatten, newly appointed Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia. Bose's speech is a challenge to Britain. The Indian National Army is determined to march.

'War of Nerves'

(From The Hongkong News)

The pitiable failure of the war strategy of Britain and the United States in the attempts that have been made to make any kind of lasting impression or to secure a major victory in their military operations has, in recent months, been forcing them to resort to other and more contemptible ways and means of trying to maintain their fast fading status as invincible world Powers. It is obvious that the results of Anglo-American military strategy up to the present are hardly such as to inspire any pride or confidence in their peoples.

In fact, the long series of defeats which they sustained in the earlier stages of the war and the enormous losses which they have suffered, and are still being made to suffer, in every theater of operations have had the most unfavorable reactions on the nerves of the peoples of the anti-Axis countries. Their uneasiness has increased, the loss of confidence in their leaders and statesmen has grown more apparent, smouldering resentment against the manner in which the war is being conducted has been fanned into flames of positive antagonism and dissatisfaction with the interference of their living conditions has undermined their morale and the little courage they possessed.

In their anxiety over the adverse effects which this state of affairs must have on anti-Axis war efforts, the Anglo-American leaders have resorted to attempts to bring about similar results in the Axis countries. Unhappily for them, they had no brilliant series of successive victories which they could, with any justification, hold up before the eyes of the peoples of the Axis countries—nothing which they could rightfully lay claim to as presaging final victory for their cause. In these circumstances, they have resorted to methods which reveal the more brutal and uncivilized aspect of their characteristics. Terror raids from the air, the indiscriminate attacks on sea and land on mercy ships and innocent civilians, respectively, wanton destruction of churches, hospitals, schools and other non-military objectives were ordered to be launched. This is the "War of Nerves" which the enemy has been waging recently. It is a cowardly and base method of warfare, the conduct of which completely disregards all principles of international law and humanity. This, however, does not deter Britain and the United States from continuing with this "War of Nerves." As far as the Axis countries are concerned, however, the people in them are much too confident and convinced of the righteousness of their cause and the principles on which it is based to be intimidated by such methods. It will not be long before the British and the Americans will have to admit this themselves.

2 DECISIONS REACHED IN 3-POWER MEET HIT

Anglo-U.S. Nations Aiming at Disunited Europe

By SHOICHI OGATA

Two quite minor concrete decisions stand out incongruously amid the otherwise vague phrases with which the utter inability of the conferees lately foregathered at Moscow to solve their difficulties is scarcely cloaked. These are two declarations concerning "restoration" of the "independence" of Austria and of a "democratic" system of Government in Italy. All the other decisions reported to have been reached are the most non-committal generalities, permitting subsequent free interpretation at the convenience of the respective conferees, and offer the clearest indication of the three Powers' inability to bring their fundamentally conflicting aims into even near alignment.

These two concrete decisions, in neither of which, incidentally, is Moscow directly interested, were, apparently, the only definite matters on which the powers met at Moscow were able to reach some agreement. Possibly the "atmosphere of amity and understanding" reported to have prevailed in Moscow was a trifle too overpowering. In both, moreover, the appalling reactionary obtuseness and total lack of enlightened understanding of world trends on the part of present Anglo-American leaders and their retrograde preoccupation with "restoration" of a proven unstable, unworkable and potentially explosive status quo in Europe, and complete unrepentance for past anti-Axis follies is only too painfully revealed.

Amounts to Prohibition

"Independence" of Austria in the sense implied in the Moscow declaration means, in effect, prohibition of all Austro-German political and economic cooperation at Britain and America's own sweet will, if and when it should ever be in these countries' power to exercise such a veto on natural Austro-German unity, without which Central Europe cannot live in peace. It should not be forgotten that the barriers erected by the Versailles Treaty to normal, natural, peaceful German and Austrian cooperative development, and the inability of either country to survive as a segregated unit, subject to external control over its purely internal affairs, made the emergence of some such organization as the National Socialist Party to restore freedom to the dynamic German races absolutely inevitable. It is, furthermore now universally admitted that had Britain not felt it incumbent on herself to oppose every cooperative step tending toward unification of the German peoples, and to interfere in every German move for a consolidated Europe, the political and economic stability of the whole European continent would have been permanently assured, and the constant recrudescence of war, inevitable under Britain's "balance of power" policy finally avoided.

That the Moscow Conference should put on record Britain and America's determination to put back the clock of human progress, restore unworkable, obsolete conditions in Central Europe, and perpetuate the medieval division of Europe into small retrogressive antagonistic states, if they ever got the chance, unmistakeably proves their unrepentant lust for conquest under the well-worn "divide and rule" device.

Germany Builds New Order

Fortunately for Europe, however, Germany's gallant legions are there fighting for conditions which will permit Europe to dwell in peace, and bring about the harmonious new order in Europe world progress and historic necessity both demand.

As for the decision to "restore" a "democratic" system of Government in Italy, it suffices to point out that "democratic" Government has never functioned in Italy. Political anarchy resulted in Italy from the artificial attempt after the last war to impose a democratic form of Government on a people for whom it was not suited. This was followed by endless abuses by the Syndicalists, and subsequent spontaneous organization of the Fascist Party by patriotic Italians, fired with the desire to bring their country out of the abyss into which it had been pushed by Britain and France its ex-Allies. Its early success in unifying the Italian people, its recent success in coping even with such conditions of treachery, intrigue, and foreign pressure as these brought about by the infamous Badoglio in collusion with his country's enemy, prove how admirably the Fascist form of Government is adapted to Italian needs.

If, in open defiance of their own Atlantic Charter, the Anglo-American Powers now see fit to voice a determination to impose an unworkable "democratic" form of Government in Italy, they do not bring themselves any nearer to the point where they can take this backward step, but they do once more demonstrate their desire to establish in that country a Government which they can manipulate behind the scenes, through the secret free-mason organization which spread like a cancer in pre-Fascist Italy, and prevent if possible the natural cooperation between Germany and Italy which the geographical propinquity of the two countries demands. They simultaneously proclaim to the world in no uncertain terms, that the clause in the Atlantic Charter which asserts that Messrs. Churchill and Roosevelt "respect (respect!) the rights of all peoples to choose the form of Government under which they will live" was never more than so much tinsel window-dressing and fradulent humbug.

FOUNDING OF NEW PHILIPPINES IS HAPPY OMEN FOR EAST ASIA

Attainment of Independence to Accelerate Revival of National Consciousness

By SHOICHI MATSUDA
(From the Jikyoku Joho)

In the very midst of the present world-wide conflict, the Philippine Islands has taken a definite step forward in the construction of a new national structure.

To the Filipinos the desire for independence has been an ever-present longing for many decades. Their recent political history has been a history of struggle to attain independence. The intense craving for its achievement had left its imprint etched deeply within the heart of every Filipino. The feeling had indeed woven itself into the very tapestry of their national life.

It is a known fact that during the period of despotism under Spain, and later under the domination of the United States, the political interests of the Philippines converged on the one question of independence. And it was through Japan's unstinting efforts that the Filipinos were able to receive the glad tidings for which they had waited for so long—the attainment of complete self-government.

It can be argued that Japan merely granted the Philippines an independence which eventually was to have been hers in 1946, as promised by the United States. True. But it must be clearly understood that the independence supported by Japan differs fundamentally from that which America promised to grant.

The Republican Party was in power when the Philippines was acquired by the United States in 1898. The Democrats, at the time, opposed the acquisition, branding it as being imperialistic. Since then, with each change in Party, the debates on the policy to be pursued by America as regards the Islands has always centered around the question of independence. The discussions, however, were always divided, and no definite decision was ever reached. The world-wide economic depression of 1929 gravely affected the economic structure within America, and this, more than any other single factor, stimulated the decision to grant freedom to the Islands.

Farm Opposition

The agricultural bloc in the United States, expecially the sugar growers and capitalists who had huge investments in the Cuban sugar industries, and producers of vegetable oils, drastically opposed the unlimited agricultural imports from the Philippines. They urged Congress to grant her immediate independence, which would in actuality decrease competition and thus alleviate their situation. Consequently, with the enactment of the Tydings-McDuffie Bill in 1924, the Philippine Commonwealth Government was established, and a clear statement was issued promising the country its independence.

It is quite obvious that America's seemingly altruistic action was motivated by her own internal circumstances, and that alone. The move was absolutely a selfish one. It was not made with an intention of emancipating the Filipino race. The numerous economic provisions, which fill the pages of the Tydings-McDuffie Act, for the purpose of limiting and prohibiting the shipments of Philippine products to the United States, are a glaring testimony of America's real motives.

Spurred on by the intense opposition of capitalists with mining and sugar interests on the Islands, and by those who, fearing the possible loss of the China market, strongly advocated the necessity of retaining their Asiatic possession, arguments steadily mounted, subsequent to the laying of the ground-work for independence, urging the reconsideration of the entire Philippine question. Just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the views concerning the Philippine problem were in such a state of flux that it was difficult to foresee the final outcome of the situation.

When taking into consideration that fact that the Tydings-McDuffie Act was enacted by America, not with the spirit of altruism in response to the demands for independence by the Filipinos, but because it would be of economic benefit to themselves; and, furthermore, when considering—in light of the fact that Japan's construction of a new order in East Asia was in steady progression—the strategic importance of the Philippines, which was serving as a stepping-stone for American Imperialism in this hemisphere, it is extremely doubtful as to whether the Islands would have attained her promised status by 1946.

Japan's Aim

Japan's objective in the present war is to defeat completely the United States and Britain and to liberate Asia from their domination. This should require no repetition. She is fighting a war of emancipation to enable each country in Asia to take its proper place in this region. This is Japan's lofty war aim, her righteous ideal. With such a high purpose in view, it can readily be understood that she harbors no ulterior motives in granting freedom to the Filipinos.

Truly, what America failed to do in forty years, Japan has accomplished in one and a half years!

That the independence granted to Burma and to the Philippine Islands will have a historical significance is quite apparent; and the influence it will have on the United States and Britain, let alone the neutral countries, will undoubtedly be immeasurable.

There are three fundamental policies in the spirit of the new-born Philippines: first, the cooperation with Japan; second, the economic reorganization for self-support economy; and third, the return to the Oriental spirit.

'Return to the Orient'

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, then Chairman of the Independence Preparatory Committee, declared at a press interview on August 5 that "in order to take an active part in the construction of an 'Asia for the Asiatics' it is our ideal to join hands with the countries of East Asia to establish a state based on morality." And, to take the matter a step further, the "Return to the Orient" must also be the spirit of the new Philippines.

The great task confronting the newly established Government is that of carrying out a spiritual renovation of the people by erasing all Occidental characteristic and awakening the true Oriental conscicusness within them.

With the realization of this spiritual conversion, the fundamental nature of the Filipinos will come to the surface once more. The attainment of independence will perforce accelerate the revival of their national consciousness, and it is hoped that this will also hasten their spiritual rebirth.

The new Philippine Constitution, complying with the realities of the transitional world conditions, has divorced itself completely from the spirit of the Commonwealth Constitution. The new document, a simple but a potent Constitution, is most suitable to the Filipinos.

The Kalibapi, the only national organization favored with the support of the entire population, has fused itself with the Government and is offering its utmost cooperation in the task of administering the affairs of state.

New Republic

The new Nation can be termed a republic, but from the political standpoint, it differs fundamentally from the democratic Philippines under the old regime; it is now prepared to shoulder its share of the burden as an important cog in the fighting machinery of Greater East Asia.

The Government of the new-born Philippines is now being executed wholly through the originality and the patriotism inherent in the Filipinos; thus a Government with a true concept of duty has been established. The responsibilities of the Filipinos are heavy, and the satisfactory accomplishment of their newly-gained task will demand the utmost effort.

A program for the increased production of Manila hemp, copra, leaf tobacco, and lumber has been formulated. Furthermore, the reorganization of the sugar industry, which is the country's chief agricultural enterprise; the cultivation of cotton; the increasing of food production; and the further development of industries have all been realized. Today, everything is progressing smoothly.

The self-sufficiency economy of the Philippines has been firmly established and is fulfilling the purpose for which it was intended. The new nation is admirably performing her task as a vital link in the communications line to the South. Her future outlook is most hopeful and bright; it can hardly be compared to the future she faced while under the United States.

The founding of the new Philippine State is cause for rejoicing, not only to the 18,000,000 Filipinos, but also to the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia.